FLORIDA'S WARS.

peninsular State Has Been no Stranger to the Tramp of Armed Hosta-Javading Spanish Forces-Stany Bloody Massacres Denver News: Florida is no stranger to the marshaling of troops. The sands of her pine woods, the morasses of her hummock lands and the islands of her everglades were for over three hundred years the scene of small but bloody wars and frequent massacres, for this land of flowers was a pawn on the chess board of nations and its history a record of tragic vicissitudes.

Ponce de Leon was the first man to push his way up to the low-ly-ing shore. This was in 1512, and four years later, one Diego Meruelo, landed on the coast and after kidnapping; a few natives returned to Cuba, whence

In 1520 Lucas de Ayllon descended upon the coast and entrapped one hundred and thirty natives, whom he afterwards sold as slaves. On a subsequent
voyage he was so well received that he
was betrayed into the error of thinking
his previous treachery forgotten. He
dispatched two hundred of his men to
visit a large inland town, of which the
Indians told him. Here the whites were
so hospitably entertained that the last
vestige of suspicion on their part was
quieted. It was then the first Florida
massacre took place. The Spanlards
were suddenly act upon and butchered
down to the last man. About the same
time the coast Indians rose on de Aylon's main force, killing all save a few
who managed to get to the ship. De
Ayllon himself was among those who In 1520 Lucas de Ayllon descended up-Ayllon himself was among those , who

Navarez, after having been outwitted in Mexico by Cortez, undertook the conquest of Florida. He landed at Tampa bay with three hundred men and marched inland, to see his force fade away beneath the arrows of the Indians. For months the Spanlards tolled on, their dream of a splendid conquest becoming less vivid day by day. At last, utterly discouraged, they set their faces seaward. Arriving at the cost they built five small boats, forging their swords and armor into nalls and bolts for the purpose. Two of these boats were shipwrecked, a third which Navarez commanded was blown out to sea, and this was the last of Florida's "captain general." Savarez, after having been outwitted

De Soto comes next. He, too, landed at Tampa bay and forced his way up the state and across to the Mississippi there to find a resting place beneath its

there to find a resting pince beneath its waters after three years and half of ceaseless wanderings.

In 1845 a Spanish treasure-ship was wrecked on the Florida coast, and two hundred of her crew and passengers were slain by the Indians. Seven years later the plate fleet from Vera Cruz with upwards of 1,000 persons, was driven ashore, and of the three hundred men and women who succeeded in getmen and women who succeeded in get men and women who succeeded in get-ting to land, but one man escaped to recount the tragic fate of his fellows. France about this time decided to ex-tend her possessions in the new world by adding Florida to her chain of set-

Jean Ribault commanded ar edition that was sent out in 1562. He ded a little north of where the city St. Augustine stands to-day and ected a stockade which he named arles, in honor of his king, Gar Jaries, in nonor of his King, Gar-ng it with a force of twenty-five rs he returned to France, After delay Ribault dispatched Rene nuniere with more men to his little and followed himself in 1565 with

Melendez put about in pur-ally gave up the chase and

led back to St. Augustine... Bibault was now selzed with the idea at he could capture the Spanish fleet. n the 8th of September he re-embark dleaving Laudonniere with but thirty ven men to defend Fort Charles, and salled to the south. Stress of weather, however, came on and he was driven far down the coast.

Melendez, meantime, was preparing to ing of the 19th was selected for the asult, and just at dawn the Spanish soldiers, who had crept up to the out-posts, under cover of the night and a storm that was raging, rushed the works in the drenching rain. Men, women and children fell in the first savage on-elaught. "The rest were spared," the slaught. "The rest were spared," the chronicle briefly put it. Melendez re-christened the fort San Mateo, and leaving a force to hold it returned to St. Augustine. While the fate of his fort was being deelded the unlucky Ri-

St. Augustine. While the fate of his fort was being decided the unlucky Ribout was suffering shipwreck. The September gales piled his ships up on the beach one after another. He was able to land his force, however, with the loss of but one man. News of this was carried Melendez by the Indians, who told him that the French were at Matanzas filet and unable to cross. Melendza set out for the inlet, guided by the Indians. He arrived there at nightfall. The next morning one of the French sallors swam across and informed him that they were but a part of Ribault's expedition, the main body being still with the wrecked ships.

Under promise of honorable treatment the French agreed to surrender and crossed ten at a time in a boat the Spanlards brought with them. As they landed they were selzed and their bands bound. They were then led clong the beach of Anastasia Island in the direction of St. Augustine. At a spot designated by Melendez they were halted and at his command one of the cruclest butcheries of unarmed and helpless men on record was, begun, When it was ended not one Frenchman survived. On the day folowing Ribault and the remainder of his force arrived at the index After a parley with Melendez he, with one hundred and lifty of his men, crossed and surrendered. Two hundred of the French refused to lay done his men, crossed and surrendered. Two hundred of the French refused to lay down their arms and withdrew down the coast.

Ribuult, with his companions, was marched up the beach to the spot where the day before 208 of his men had fallen beneath the aim of the Spaniards. Here the same bloody tragedy was re-emeted.

of the 200 who had refused to surren-fer, 150 afterwards laid down their time to Melendez, and it is said were der, 150 afterward, and it is said we arms to Melendez, and it is said we kindly treated; what became of the residual fifty is a mystery.

maining fifty is a mystery.

The French king permitted this murder of his subjects to pass unnoticed, but Dominic de Gourges, a soldier of some means, determined upon a notable

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES

Allen's Foot Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures pointful, swollen, smarting, nervous feet, and the pointful, swollen, smarting, nervous feet, and bunner. It's the greatest former, discovery of the property of the proper



revenge. At his own expense he fitted out two small ships and getting together 100 soldiers and eightly-four sailors, embarked for Florida. He arrived at what is now Fernandina, where he enlisted the services of the Indians, who had good reason to hate the Spaniards. Melendez, expecting some sort of vengenree would sooner or later be meted out to him, had strengthened his position at San Mateo by the erection of two small forts at the river's mouth. De Gourges took these by surprise and then advanced upon San Mateo itself, which yielded after a short but bloody struggle.

struggle.

The few Spaniards who escaped the sword of the French and the war clubs of the Indian ailies, were taken to the same spot where in 1565 Melendez ordered the butchery of Ribault and his colonists, and after the mockery of a trist, sentenced to death.

De Gourges' force was too small to venture to attack St. Augustine, which Melendez had made the Spanish stronghold. It remained for Sir Francis Drake to fly the flag of an hostile nation from its walls and to lead the first hostile force through its gates. This was in 1536 when he was homeward bound from one of his expeditions on the Spanish main. With the settlement of South Carolina an active warfare sprang up between the Spaniards and their English neighbors, and in 1665 a captain, John Davis, made a descent upon St. Augustine and sacke dehe city. The Spaniards responded in kind by destroying the settlements along the The Spaniards responded in kind by destroying the settlements along the Ashley river. This was followed by a long period of Indian wars on the border, inspired by the Spanish on one side and the English on the other, and from which both provinces suffered about equally. Governor Moore finally induced the

assembly of South Carolina to vote an expedition against St. Augustine. A body of 600 militia and several hundred friendly Indians, under the command of Colonel Dardea advanced by land, while sailed with the small naval force he had been able to gather.

The land force reached St. Augustine

first and easily captured the town, citizens retiring at its approach behind the fortifications.

Upon his arrival, Moore commenced the attack from the water from but was unable to destroy the works with the small guns he had brought. He dis-patched Daniel in one of the ships to Jamaica to purchase sultable cannon. While the latter was absent two Spanish frigates appeared in the offing and Moore hurriedly raised the siege and sailed north.

The Spanlards sought revenge by in-

the Spaniards Sought revenge by in-citing the Indians to attack the settle-ments of South Carolina, an industry that had been allowed to languish some-what, and Moore, with his militia, raided the border, destroying all the towns of the Spanish Indians.

He was followed by Captain Palmer, who, with a force of 300 men, invaded Florida and swept the province like a pestilence, driving off the slaves and stock of the planters, and burning their

During the American revolution, Florida remained loyal to the mother country, and became the favorite ref-uge of royalists from the north, while her militla was called out to assist the English in resisting the "perfidious in-sinuations" of the rebels.

In 1779, as war existed between Spain and England, Bernardo de Galvez, commandant of the Spanish possessions west of the Mississippi, captured Baton Rouge, then in what was known as West Florida. Two years later he attacked Pensacola, which was strongly fortified and garrisoned by 1,000 regulars under General Campbell. A shell found its way little an once magazine. found its way into an open magazine, the explosion destroyed a redoubt, and abled the Spaniards to carry the works by assault. At the close of the American revolution England, wishing for peace, restored Florida to Spain.

The United States and Florida were more or less hostile to each other from

The United States and Florida were more or less hostile to each other from the very start. It was the time of Indian outrages, that lasted a hundred years, Inspired by each country against the other, and by the encouragement that the Spaniards gave to escaping slaves from the southern states. This trouble grew towards a head in 1841, when General Jackson, with his 5,000 men, marched against Pensacola, where Spain had allowed British troops to be stationed. Jackson battered down the stationed. Jackson battered down the fortifications and forced Captain Nichols, the English agent, to retreat to the Appalachicola river with his three

companies of regulars.

Here Nichols established a settlement for refuge slaves, Indians and desper-adoes from the United States, building a fort which he at first garrisoned by an English force, though when the war of 1812 came to an end his troops were withdrawn and the fort turned over to the leader of the slaves, a negro by the

the leader of the slaves, a negro by the name of Garcia.

Spain not only tolerated this netive breach of good faith within the borders of her province, but furnished the Sem-inole Indians with arms and ammuni-tion, and in 1818 General Jackson again entered Florida at the head of an army This campaign ended in 1819, when Spain ceded Florida to the United

Talk About Nerve.

Talk About Nerve.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The heavy demand for coal is inducing a number of theilty individuals near the seat of war to secure large stocks of this necessity of naval warfara, on the presumption that the government will purchase it rather than allow it to fall into the hands of the enemy. The state department has received a draft for a large amount, drawn by a colored man at Jamaica, who had stocked up coal, and without contract or negotiations, drew on the department for the full stock at \$12 per ton. As this grade of coal is selling for less than \$2 at points where the mavy can secure it in this country, the draft was considered out of reason, even had any arrangement been made for the purchase. The navy officials, when inquiry was made of them, said they knew nothing of this stock of coal. As a result, the draft is not likely to be honored, and this particular stock of Jamaica coal will be left on the owner's hands.

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CERVERA DESPERATE

le Said He will Make an 15 Top to 25 capt.

Geom the factor.

NEW YORK, June 22.—A special dis-

patch from Santiago de Cuba, June 20, via Kingston, Jamuica, to-day, says that Cubans have brought information

to Admiral Sampson that Admiral Cervera is prepared to make a desperate offort to take his ships out of Santiago
harbor at the first favorable upportunity. The Spanish warships, it is reported,
have been coaled to their full capacity,
and the crews are refused shore
leave. Every night the 'vessela drop
down the bay, to be prepared to embrace
the first favorable opportunity to attempt a dash past the blockading
squadron. It is said to be the Spanish
admiral's hope to save at least a portion of his ships from capture, and in a
fight to sink some of the American craft. to Admiral Sampson that Admiral Cer-

FINANCE AND TRADE

The Features of the Money and Sock Markets.

NEW YORK, June 22,-Money on ball easy at 1@1% per cent; last loan 1% per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@4 per cent. Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4 851/2 @4 85% for demand and at \$4 83% @4 84 for 60 days; posted rates \$4 85@4 85% and \$4 864/@4 87; commercial bills \$4 824/@4 83. Silver certificates 58%@ 59%c. Bar silver 58%c. Mexican dollars 451/4c. The action of the stock market to-day

indicated the withdrawal of the outside public from the speculation pending definite news regarding the operations of the American forces at Santiago and Manila and until the effects of the new revenue law and government loan are known. The professional operators were unable to advance or depress prices in any marked degree. London operated on both sides of the market in Baltimore & Ohlo, and was a purchaser of St. Paul. The weakness in Sugar, as scribed to prospective annexation of Hawaii, was a feature. The bears had everything their own way in this specelaty and were successful in forcing out round amounts of stock, which carried the price down 2½ per cent to 128%. The succeeding operations were accompanied with considerable irregularity, rallies of a point or thereabouts occu ring frequently, but the evident lack of inside support encouraged fresh dem onstrations by the traders at every rise the stock closing within 4 of the low-est. The feverishness of this security permeated the general market for time, but the marked reluctance of the Standard shares to succumb to bear pressure, coupled with some favorable traffic statements, stimulated covering In the granger group, which carried these properties above the level of yes-terday's close. The action of Lake Shore directors increasing the semiannual dividend to 31/2 per cent was also a contrbutory factor in the last strength in the railways. Baltimore & Ohio suffered a loss of 34 points on liquidation, influenced by the drastic nature of the reorganization plan. The balance of the list was devoid of feature and a resume of comparative prices show ex-ceedingly light changes in either direction except in isolated cases.

Transactions in bonds were on a large scale and prices if the leading speula-tive issues registered gains all around with the demand for the Union Pacific and Atchison liens unusually heav The general speculation exhibited strong tone and furnished ample ey strong tone and furnished ampie eyi-dence that large amounts of capital were seeking investment in stable se-curities at remunerative rates. The ag-gregate sales were \$2,131,000. Government bonds were easy in tone, the old registered 4s ruling \$4 lower.

The total sales of stocks to-day were 245,600 shares.

245,000 shares.

BONDS AND STOCK QUOTATIONS.
U. S. new 4s reg. 125 | Ore. R. & Nav. 50 | do coupon. 125 | Ore. R. & Nav. 50 | BONDS AND STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Breadstaffs and Free Islous.

CHICAGO—The improvement in the weather and denials from France of damage by rust turned prices downward to-day. July left off 14.6% lower and September lost 11.6% lbc. Corn and oats are 14.6 down. Pork declined 5c and lard and ribs 214.6 each.

Wheat started weak on the fine weather throughout the country. The denial from Paris of any serious damage by rust to the French crop was also a factor at the spening. Liverpooleables were an additional disappointment to the buils, as it was expected that the sharp builse yesterday in Chicago would be reflected on the other side. Under such conditions the buils soon began to feel nervous and let go a good deal of their high priced wheat. September which closed yesterday at 62c, sold dayn to 6714c. July, which left off last night at 731467314c, declined to 73c. The domestic crop reports were not universally favorable by any means, but the good so largely exceeded the bad that the latter no longer had the effect of alarming any one about the general result. The elaborate arrangements that were made yesterday to market the cormous cash wheat holdings did not have the altogether reassuring effect that was apparently expected.

The fallure of a small French house in the grain trade was reported and the mame of the principal being Dreyfus, it was at first feared to be the great, from of Louis Dreyfus & Co., of Paris, That caused one of the market's weakest moments. There was a sharp tally from the lowest point when it was Inown that the Dreyfus who had falled was an insignificant concern doing a small business on a limited capital. Domestic received were light Chicago received?

that the Dreyfus who had falled was an insignificant concern doing a small business on a limited capital. Domestic receipts were light. Chicago received 21 cars and Minneapolis and Duluth 57. The Atlantic port clearances were equal in wheat and flour to 405,000 bushels. July opened 1@1½c lower at 73½c, declined to 72½c, up to 74½c, then sold off to 74 at the close. September started 1@1½c down at 67½@68c, sold down to 67c, then railled to 67½@67%c bid, the closing price. closing price.

closing price.

Lassitude prevailed in corn, accasioned by the bright sunshine improved crop reports and lack of export demand. July opened %@%c lower at 33%@32%c, advanced gradually to 32%c asked, the

advanced gradually to 32% asked, the closing price. Onts sympathized with the other declines. July storted 4c down at 23%c, advanced to 23%c, then weakened to 23%c at the close.

Heavy receipts of hogs and the weakeness of wheat caused a heavy feeling in provisions. The dregs of the yellow feeling and the gradual of the country of the second of the country of the second of the country of the second of the provisions. The dregs of the yellow fever scare were also to be found at the bottom of the depression. July park opened 17½c lower at \$9 47½, advanced to \$9 5% down to \$9 42½, rose to \$9 62½, then settled back to \$9 60 at the close. The range in lard and ribs was un-important.
Estimated receipts to-morrow: Wheat 18 cars; or religious outs 140 cars;

U.CCO head.

....res ranged as follows: Open. High. Low. Close Articles. Wheat, No. 2. July Feat. Dec. Corn. No. 2. 22% 33% 3214 2754 3376 57 134 9 47% 9 17% 5 7214 5 7214 5 65 5 80 5 824 5 75

July 5 40 5 45 5 35 5 45

Sept. 5 50 5 45 5 55 5 5 5

Cash quotations were as follows:
Flour—Dull.
Wheat—No. 2 spring 66@68c; No. 3
spring 62@72c; No. 2 red 75c.
Corn—No. 2, 32½c; No. 2 yellow 32½c.
Oats—No. 2, 32c; No. 2 white 28@28½c;
No. 3 white 27c.
Hye—No. 2, 40@41c.
Harley—No. 2, 32@35c.
FlaxSeed—No. 1, \$1 63.
Timothyseed—Prime \$2 35.
Fork—Mess per barret \$9 80@9 65.
Lard—Per 100 lba \$5 70@5 72½.
Short ribs—Sides (loose) \$5 35@5 55;
dry salfed shoulders (boxed) 44@5c;
short clear sides (boxed) 35 75@6 00.
Butter—Market firm; creameries 14@
16c; dairtes 11½@13½c.
NEW YORK—Flour, receipts 22,000

Eggs—Firm; fresh 10½c.

NEW YORK—Flour, 'recelpts 22,000 barrels; exports 92c barrels; market inactive and barely steady.

Wheat, recelpts 210,900 bushels; exports 231,550 bushels; spot market firm; No. 2 red 57c f. o. b. afloat; options were weak all day; closed December 2½c net lower and other months 1@1½c off; No. 2 red July 77½@19½c; closed at 70c.

Corn, recelpts 116,700 bushels; exports 153,251 bushels; spot market steady; No. 2, 37½c; options opened weak; closed unsettled at ½c net decline; July closed at 36½c.

Oats, recelpts 100,200 bushels; exports

unsettled at 1/4c net decline; July closed at 361/4c.

Oats, receipts 100,200 bushels; exports 79,345 bushels; spot market dull; No. 2, 294/4c; No. 2 white 32c; options featureless and easy at unchanged prices; July closed at 29c.

Hop3 steady, Cheese steady. Tallow easier. Cottonseed oil nominal. Rice steady. Molasses steady. Coffee, options opened steady; closed quiet and unchanged to 5 points higher; sales 10,500 bags, including July 35 60.

Sugar, raw quiet, but generally steady; refined steady, but inactive.

BALTIMORE—Flour dull and unchanged.

steady; refined steady, but inactive.

BALTIMORE—Flour dull and unchanged; receipts 7,800 barrels; exports 9,700 barrels. Wheat dull; spot and month 814/6814c; July 764c bid; receipts 6,000 bushels; exports 56,000 bushels. Corn dull; spot and month 314/673c; July 354/69354c; receipts 239,200 bushels; exports 279,500 bushels. Oats dull; No. 2 white 326/3244c; No. 3 mixed 307304/c; receipts 16,700 bushels. Butter and eggs firm and unchanged. Cheese steady and unchanged.

steady and unchanged.
CINCINNATI-Flour easy. Wheat
quiet; No. 2 red 78@80c. Corn quiet; No.
2 mixed 33½c. Oats steady; No. 2 duc.
2 mixed 35½C. Rye easy; No. 2 40c. Lard
easy at \$5 00. Bulkmeats quiet at \$5 60.
Bacon dull at \$6 60. Whiskey firm at
\$1 23. Butter steady. Sugar easy. Eggs
firm at 9c. Cheese steady.

Live Stock.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO-Cattle active and firm; choice steers \$4.90%5.35; medium \$4.50. @4.67½; beef steers \$4.00@4.45; stockers and feeders \$3.50@5.00; bulls \$3.00@4.15; cows and helfers \$3.30@4.80; calves \$3.25@7.00. Hogs in active demand; fair to choice \$3.85@4.00; packers \$3.75.67.32½; butchers \$3.80@3.95; mixed \$3.75@3.92½; high \$3.65@3.92½; pigs \$2.75@3.80. Sheep steady; rative sheep \$3.25@5.25; rams \$3.00@3.60; yearlings and lambs \$4.25%6.00; spring lambs \$6.00@6.85. Receipts, cattle 14,000 head; hogs \$3.900 head; sheep 16,000 head.

EAST LIBERTY—Cattle steady; ex-

hogs 39,000 head; sheep 16,000 head.

EAST LIBERTY—Cattle steady; extra 34 39@5 00; prime \$4 80@4 90; common \$4 00@4 30. Hogs steady; prime heavies \$4 10; best heavy Yorkers and assorted mediums \$4 05@4 10; good light Yorkers \$4 00@4 05; pigs \$3 65@ 35; roughs \$2 50@3 75. Sheep firm; choice \$4 40; common \$3 25@3 75; choice clipped lambs \$4 90@5 10; common to good \$4 00@4 80; spring lambs \$4 50@6 25. Veni calves \$6 50@7 00.

CINCINATI—Hors active at \$3 00@

CINCINNATI-Hogs active at \$3 00@

Metals.

NEW YORK—Tin and lead continue to show pronounced strength and fair activity, but the balance of the list in the lecal pracket shows little energy or change. Pig iron warrants closed unchange. Pig iron warrants closed un-changed at \$6.50 bid and \$6.65 asked. Lake copper unchanged at \$11.75 bid Lake copper unchanged at \$11 75 bid and \$12 00 asked. Tin firmer at \$15 22½ bid and \$15 27½ esked. Spelter nominal at \$5.00 bid and \$5.25 asked, Lead firmer at \$3.97½ bid and \$4.02½ asked. The firm fixing the settling price for miners and smelters quotes lead at \$3.75.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY-Credit balances \$7c; certincates opened at \$7½c bid; cash high-est at 89c; closed at 89c bid; cash sales 2,000 barrels at 85½c; 3,000 cash at 89c; shipments 63,706 barrels; runs 92,474 barrels.

Dry Goods. NEW YORK—The dry goods market is unchanged in any particular line. The market is strong in all grades of printed goods, but outside of fall fancies

and cotton dress goods there is little trading reported,

Wool. NEW YORK-Wool quiet.

WIN your battles against disease by acting promptly. One Minute Cough cure produces immediate results. When early it prevents consumption. Cure produces immediate results, When taken early It Prevents consumption, And in later stages it furnishes prompt relief, Charles R. Goetze, Market and Twelfth streets; Chatham Sinclair, Forty-sixth and Jacob streets; A. E. Scheehle, No. 607 Main street; Exley Bros., Penn and Zane streets; Bowie & Co., Bridgeport.

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Commencing Sunday, May 29, and Commencing Sunday, May 29, and every Sunday thereafter, until September 25, inclusive, the Baltimore & Ohic will sell excursion tickets to and from all stations between Wheeling and Grafton, good returning date of sale, at one fare for the round trip, with tensorie added. cents added.

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SYMPTOMS-Moisture; intense itch-ing and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue Ing and stinging; most up by scratching. It allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore, SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the litching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail, for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Refuse the substitutes.

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East and for Columbus and Chicago, at
1:25 p. m. week days; for Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York at 3:55 p. m. daily; for
Steubenville and Dennison at 3:55 p. m.
daily; for Pittsburgh at 7:20 p. m. week
days; City time, Jouis at 9:30 p. m.
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week days. City time.

Parlor Car to Pittsburgh on 3:55 p. m. and 7 p. m. Trains.

Persons contemplating a trip will find it profitable in pleasure and convenience to communicate with the undersigned, who will make all necessary arrangements for a delightful journey. Tickets will be provided and baggage checked through to destination.

Passenger and Ticket Agent, Wheeling, W. Va.

WHEBLING & BLM GROVE RAILROAD. On and after Saturday, February 2, 1895, trains will run as follows, city time; Leave Wheeling, | Leave Elm Grove

Leave Wheeling. Leave Elm Grove.
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THE MONONGAH ROUTE IS THE Short Line between Fairmont and Clarksburg, Quick Time-Fast Trains—Sure Connections. When traveling to or from Clarksburg or West Virginia & Pittsburgh railroad points, see that your tlekels read via the Monongahela River Railroad, Close connections at Fairmont with B. & O. trains and at Clarksburg with B. & O. trains and at Clarksburg with B. & O. trains and at Clarksburg with B. & O. and W., V. L. trains. The kets via hills rose. Sure Library Connections of Fairmont with B. & O. and W., V. & P. R. R. stations. Sure Library Sure Library Connections of the Connection of the

FOR CHECKS IN 6 HOURS, C. II. GREIST & CO.,

ORDERS FOR THE MOST COMPLI-CATED AND INTRICATE DESIGNS OF PRINTING carefully and intelligently of PRINTING carefully and intelligently completed at the INTELLIGENCER JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

RAILWAY TIME CARD.

Affival and departure of trains on and after May is, less, Explanation of Reference Marks: 'Daily, expect Sunday, Daily, expect Monday, IDaily, except Monday, Saturday, Daily, Exstern Standard Time. 10:33 am. Washington City Ex. 11:30 Depart B.60—C.O. Div. West Arriv 7:23 am For Columbus and Ch. 1:16 10:25 am. Columbus and Chein. 5:15 11:30 pm. Columbus and Chein. 5:29 11:30 pm. Columbus and Chein. 5:29 11:30 pm. Columbus and Chein. 5:29 11:30 pm. St. Calarwille Accom. 11:30 pm. St. Calarwille Accom. 15:15 pm. St. Calarwille Accom. 5:15 pm. 5:15 pm. St. Calarwille Accom. 5:15 pm. 5: Depart P. C. C. & St. L. Ry. 7:25 am Pittsburgh and East. 11:15 pm Pittsburgh and East. 11:15 pm Pittsburgh and West 11:25 am Pittsburgh 11:25 am 19-45 am Ex., Cin, and St. Louis
19-30 m Ex., Steub. and Chi.
19-30 m Evit. Steub.
19-30 am Jentson.
19-30 am Steubenville and Pitts.
19-30 m Steubenville and Pitts.
19-30 m Fort Wayne and Chi.
19-30 m Fort Wayne and Wellsville.
19-30 m Steubenville and Wellsville.
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3cilaire. 10:10 am Mail, Express and Pass. 3:30 pm Express and Passenger 2:30 pm Mixed Freight and Pas. 1:20 pm RAILROADS.

> BALTIMORE & OHIO Departure and arrival of trains at
> Wheeling, Eastern
> time, Schedule in
> effect May 15, 1884
> WAIN LINE EAST.

For Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, 12:25 and 10:55 a. m. and 4:45 p. m. daily. daily.

Cumberland Accommodation, 7:00 a. m. daily, except Sunday,
Gratton Accommodation, 4:15 p. m. daily,
ARRIVE,
From New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, 8:20 a. m. daily,
Washington Express, 11:00 p. m. daily,
Cumberland Accommodation, 4:00 p. m.,
except Sunday.

Grafton Accommodation, 10:10 a. m. daily.

TRANS-OHIO DIVISION.

For Columbus and Chicago, 7:35 a. m. and 3:25 p. m. daily.

Columbus and Cincinnati Express, 10:25 a. m. and 11:40 p. m. daily.

St. Clairswills Accommodation, 10:25 a. m. and 3:25 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

ARRIVE.

Chicago Express 125 a. m. and 11:50 a.

n. daily. Sandusky Mail, 5:15 p. m. daily. St. Clairsville Accommodation, 11:59 a. n. and 5:15 p. m. daily, except Sunday. WHEELING & PITTSBURGH DIV.

ARRIVE. From Pittsburgh, 10:20 a. m., 6:20 p. m. nd 11:30 p. m. daily, 10:00 a. m., except

O THE O Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling RAILWAY COMPANY.

Schedule in Effect May 15, 1893. Central Standard Time. ARRIVE.

Cleveland 84 5:31 8:55 7:16 41 5:38 9:02 7:23 25 6:05 9:29 7:44 30 8:10 10:00 New Philadelphia. Uhrichsville Bridg-port Bellaire 10:41 11:25 1:30

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Uhrichsville
New Philadelphia.
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Canal Fulton
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Seville
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Medina Lorain Branch. Lester Grafton ... Elyria Lorain



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New Martinsville.
Sistersville
Williamstown Williamstown Parkersburg Ravenswood Mason City Point Pleasant.....

Via K. & M. Ry.
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Gallipolis Ar
Huntington p. m. | 12:26| 6:30 12:29 17:10 5:07 9:25 12:37 6:42 1:35 8:00

JOHN J. ARCHER, G. P. A.

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Vla C. & O. Ry.
Lv. Kenova
Clincinnati, O. ...Ar
Lexington, Ky...Ar
Louisville, Ky...Ar

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Chicago Express, 1:15 a. m. and 11:50 a. nati Express, 5:20 a. m. and 5:15 p.

For Pittsburgh, 5:25 and 7:15 a. m. and 5:20 p. m. daily, and 1:15 p. m. daily, except Sunday. cept Sunday.

For Pittsburgh and the East, 5:25 a. m. and 5:20 p. m. daily.

Sunday. T. C. BURKE.

Passenger and Ticket Agent, Wheeling,
W. M. GREENE.

General Manager.

Manager Passenger Traffic. Baltimore. Manager Pass

Lorain Elyria Grafton Lester

DEPART. Main Line. 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 a. m. a. m. p. m. p. m.

M. G. CARREL, G. P. A.

Via C. & O. Ry. Ly. Huntington.... Ar. Charleston....

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